

**Glossop Urban Sanitary
Authority.**

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Sanitary Inspector,

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

GLOSSOP PRINTERS LIMITED.

GLOSSOP AND HADFIELD.

Glossop Urban Sanitary Authority.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
38, NORFOLK STREET,
GLOSSOP.

*To the Minister of Health, the Mayor, Chairman and Members
of the Health and Housing Committees, and the Maternity
and Child Welfare and Hospital Committees of the
Borough of Glossop.*

MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my First Annual Report on the health and sanitary administration of the Borough, that for the year 1920.

I desire to express my sincere thanks to the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors and the Officials of the Borough, and Dr. Mackenzie, for the kindly reception and help given me on the taking up of my duties. I also desire to thank Mr. S. Dane and Mr. H. Dane for certain particulars in this report and for help in connection with work carried out. Dr. Mackenzie has already submitted his report up to August 23rd, 1920, on which date I started work. A portion of my report will deal with the general statistics for the entire year, but recapitulation will be avoided.

The chief features of the year have been the inauguration of the Housing Scheme, and the Maternity & Child Welfare Centre and Maternity Home.

The Housing problem in Glossop is complicated by two facts, the large number of back-to-back houses and also four-roomed houses. Few houses should be built with less than three bedrooms, common decency and the necessities of healthy living demand no less, except there is undue artificial restriction, which is highly undesirable.

Thirty years ago Glossop was the second town in Derbyshire as regards population, the town of Derby being first. At the Census ten years ago Glossop had dropped to fourth and at the coming Census I fear will be lower still.

I think, therefore, the time has come when a forward movement should be seriously considered. In the Great War, General Foch when he found at the Marne he could not hold the ground he was on, ordered his soldiers to *advance* and so helped materially to win that great battle. Let us, therefore, in Glossop take our courage in both hands, and by dealing fearlessly with the problems that confront us and by making our town's good points widely known, let our motto be "Advance, Glossop."

Your obedient servant,

E. H. MARCUS MILLIGAN, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

AREA : Land, 3033 acres ; Water, 17 acres ; Total, 3050 acres.

Glossop is situated in the north-west end of Derbyshire, on the borders of Cheshire at the extreme north end of the Derbyshire part of the Pennine range. It is surrounded by hills reaching to nearly 2,000 feet in height, and the town itself is built partly in the hollow and partly on the hill slopes which reach down towards the River Etherow and the Longdendale Valley. In shape, the inhabited part is like a dumbell, with the bar forming the greater part of the segment of a circle, one of the bulbs—the more easterly one—being the largest. The segment of the circle winds round Mouselow Hill which separates the two extreme parts of the Borough. The highest parts of the Borough are about 870 feet,—one near the Hadfield Reservoirs the other on Castle Hill Wood ; the lowest, 400 feet, near Lees Street, Woolleybridge.

The natural features of the town have a great bearing both on the health and the general management of the work of the Borough. There is a tram service connecting Old Glossop, at the extreme north-easterly side, with Hadfield, on the north-west ; the tram does not at present run up to Whitfield. Glossop is about 14 miles from Manchester, to which city it is connected by the Great Central Railway ; its proximity to large centres of population and the beauty of its surroundings make it eminently suitable to be a residential town.

OCCUPATION OF INHABITANTS.—The chief occupations are cotton spinning and weaving, calico printing, paper making, rope making, and also a patent belt fastening works and an iron foundry. There is also some farm and quarrying work carried out. (The details of these, I trust, will be included in the report of next year.)

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

No. of privy middens, 47 (of which 14 are in farms) ;
No. of Pails, 2,512 ;
No. of water-closets, 799 ;
No. of slop water closets, 481 ;

No. of houses using pails, 3,889 ;
 No. of houses using water-closets, 790 ;
 No. of houses using privy middens, 84 ;
 No. of houses using waste water closets, 575.

Of the above figures at the end of the year, 7 pails are now in process of conversion. During the year 8 pail closets were converted and replaced by 10 water-closets, and 13 fresh water-closets were installed. This rate of conversion cannot be looked upon as satisfactory. When the new Sewage Works' Scheme has been completed and the additional water supply obtained,—a matter which the Council now have under urgent consideration,—the best plan would be to obtain a loan and convert the lot.

It must be remembered, however, there are many pails in the Borough which are used by two or more houses. The owner, where there is not sufficient accommodation, should supply such ; the most urgent cases are being dealt with at present, and the policy is being followed of having water-closets installed where there is not sufficient sanitary accommodation.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There has been pollution of the River Etherow owing to effluent from the Sewage Works not being satisfactory. The Corporation has submitted to the Ministry of Health a complete scheme including allowance for the conversion of all the pails and privy middens in the Borough. It is hoped that the work on this scheme will be proceeded with at once, as the Borough Council has decided to apply for a grant from Lord St. David's Committee. (A grant has been received and the preliminary work is proceeding, 9-5-21). Details are given under Sewage heading.

SCAVENGING.

Details as to scavenging will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's Report. I append the following information regarding bins and ashpits :—

No. of houses supplied with Ashbins	...	2578.
No. of houses served by Ashpits...	...	2864.

Of the Ashpits about 50% are covered with roofs but not provided with doors. Scavenging is not on the rates, and special arrangements have to be made between the owner and the Corporation. In many cases notices have to be served before the refuse can be removed. In some cases removal is carried out by owners or occupiers who use the public tips. All this procedure leads to a lot of delay, a lot of unnecessary clerical work and the scavenging cannot be said to be properly carried out. Every house should have a proper bin and public scavenging should be compulsory, a special rate being made for the purpose. This will cost money but it will be repaid by increased cleanliness and better health.

AERIAL SANITATION.

The above term may be applied to the sanitary measures necessary for removing pollution of the air by various noxious materials. Among these, may be mentioned pollution of the air

by dust from the roads ; smoke and other gaseous chemicals ; the discharges from the throat and nose of infectious persons ; domestic dirt, &c. A considerable number of the deaths each year,—3·07 per thousand, or 23·1 per cent. of the total deaths in 1920,—are caused by respiratory troubles, including Phthisis, and there can be no question that the pollution of the air has a considerable effect in producing this result. Besides pollution, there is lack of air movement, or air stagnation ; this also has a most depressing effect on the health. The work of Professor Leonard Hill has not been properly appreciated in our general sanitary, housing and school work.

POLLUTION FROM ROADS.—The amount of pollution is considerable, owing to the lack of tar spraying and tar surfaces, and the small amount of watering in dry weather. All sorts of animal excreta, mixed with materials resulting from general wear and tear, are pulverised and thrown up by the wind or motor traffic into the air. Most of the road and street surfaces are composed of square sets and ordinary macadam.

The above nuisance could, I feel sure, be greatly diminished by the treatment mentioned above. Certainly, the main roads should be treated. It is not right that local residents should have to put up with a nuisance created in many cases by outsiders. The present roads were never intended for the large motor traffic which is now a feature of the times. The large tax put on motors is supposed to be ear-marked for road improvement. I trust our Borough gets its fair share.

SMOKE POLLUTION.—This is a big question, and could not be fully dealt with in the present report. The greatest amount is caused by domestic smoke. Some of the factory chimneys are also offenders ; in one particularly bad case, smoke abatement apparatus has been put in, viz., at Wood's Mill.

The common practice of cleaning chimneys by burning should be abolished. I am confident that there would be a very considerable diminution in respiratory diseases if adequate measures of prevention were taken. A good idea can be obtained as to the extent of this nuisance by looking down on the Borough from the surrounding hills. The gas fire and coke-heated hot water installation are at present the readiest means of prevention. Electricity is too expensive yet.

OTHER FORMS OF POLLUTION.—The other polluting materials are domestic dust and discharges from the nose and throat, and can best be dealt with by the open window habit and by care. People suffering from severe colds and infectious diseases generally, and particularly Phthisis, should be specially careful to protect the mouth and nose when coughing and sneezing. Every Phthisical person should go through a special course of training to render himself or herself innocuous to others. This is a vital matter in the prevention of this disease. Proper methods of domestic hygiene, cleaning and dusting should be taught in all the schools.

WATER SUPPLY.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY.—All Saints' Ward, St. James' Ward : Main supply from Swineshaw Reservoir (Glossop Corporation), capacity 56,000,000 gallons ; small supply in Whitfield (123 houses), from a public company ; Simmondley (19 houses), from springs ; Higher Dinting (8 houses), from reservoir of Lord Howard's and from springs. Hadfield Ward (Lord Howard's reservoir) : Main supply from reservoirs 3 and 4, Padfield Main Road ; reservoir (small), lower end Padfield Main Road ; reservoir (small), Greenwood's Field ; Park Road reservoir (small) ; Shaw reservoir (small), 11 houses ; Gamesley reservoir, Brookfield.

QUANTITY.—The supply is sufficient for present purposes, but a supplementary supply will be necessary to enable conversion to the water carriage system. The consumption is estimated at 488,500 gallons per day, plus water used for trade purposes in Hadfield from separate compensation reservoirs.

SWINESHAW SUPPLY.—Capacity of reservoir, 56,000,000 gallons. This gives $124\frac{1}{2}$ days' supply at the rate of 450,000 gallons per day. Population served, about 14,000,—that is, the population of the All Saints' and St. James' Ward, less the small supplementary supplies mentioned above.

HADFIELD SUPPLY.—This supply belongs to Lord Howard, and I cannot obtain complete details. The supply is sufficient for present purposes, but not for a conversion to the water carriage system. Population served, about 6,300.

QUALITY OF SUPPLY.—

Glossop Corporation supply (Swineshaw reservoir supply) :

	General Purity.	Power of Dissolving : Lead, Copper
From reservoir (2/10/20) ...	Satisfactory,	1/70-gr. per gallon by Houston's method
From tap (2/10/20)... ..	Satisfactory,	free from lead
From tap at Sumner's Mills (15/10/20)... ..	Satisfactory,	no action on lead by Houston's method
From tap, sealed 24 hours (15/10/20)... ..	1/36-gr. per gallon by Houston's method	
From tap, cold and sealed in copper tube 24 hours, (1/12/20)	Free from copper	
From tap hot and sealed in copper tube 24 hours (1/12/20)	Free from copper	

Hadfield Ward supply (Lord Howard's) :

	General Purity.	Power of Dissolving : Lead, Copper
Padfield Main Road reservoir No. 3, right side down (9/10/20)	Considerable amount of organic matter, possibly of peaty origin, requires filtration	

	General Purity.	Power of Dissolving : Lead, Copper
Padfield Main Road reservoir No. 4, left side down (9/10/20)	Purity same as No. 3, 1/3-gr. lead per gallon by Houston's method	
Padfield Main Road reservoirs Nos. 3 and 4, obtained from household tap, hot and sealed in copper tube for 24 hours (10/12/20)...	1/28 gr. of copper per gallon	
Padfield Main Road reservoirs Nos. 3 and 4, from tap at Hadfield Road... ..	Satisfactory, but some organic matter of vegetable origin. 1/25-gr. of lead per gallon	
Park Road reservoir, Hadfield	Organic matter in large amount, probably of vegetable origin. Filtration required	
Cottage Lane reservoir (sup- plementary to Hadfield supply of Lord Howard)	Some organic matter of vegetable origin otherwise satisfactory	
Gamesley reservoir (supple- mentary to Lord Howard's supply for Gamesley and Hadfield)	Some organic matter of vegetable origin otherwise satisfactory	
Shaw reservoir, from house- hold tap	Slight organic matter, moderate hardness, satisfactory, occa- sional gross pollution	
Padfield Main Road (small reservoir)... ..	Fairly satisfactory, considerable organic matter apparently of vegetable origin	
Temple Street reservoir ...	Considerable amount of organic matter apparently of vege- table origin. Hardly desir- able for public supply. More efficient filtration needed.	
Greenwood's Field reservoir	Organic matter in objectionable amount. Not satisfactory for drinking purposes.	

As far as my information goes, all the Hadfield supply (except that from Shaw Reservoir) is linked up. The main supply for Hadfield is from Number 3 and 4 Reservoirs, Padfield Main Road. The other Reservoirs are small.

RAINFALL AT SWINESHAW IN 1920.

Month	Total depth. Inches.	Greatest fall in 24 hrs. Inches.	Date.	Number of days with .01 or more recorded.
January	... 5.24 ...	0.95 ...	10th	... 24
February	... 4.48 ...	1.20 ...	10th	... 15
March	... 2.97 ...	0.39 ...	6th	... 23

Month	Total depth.		Greatest fall in 24 hrs.			Number of days	
	Inches.		Inches.			with 01 or more	
			Date.			recorded.	
April	...	5·33	...	0·61	...	26th	... 27
May	...	5·72	...	1·21	..	26th	... 20
June	...	3·25	...	0·87	...	13th	... 14
July	...	7·09	...	0·82	...	10th	... 26
August	...	2·18	...	0·75	...	3rd	... 15
September	...	2·82	...	0·58	...	14th	... 14
October	...	1·39	...	0·53	...	31st	... 10
November	...	1·50	...	0·43	...	14th	... 13
December	...	3·33	...	0·55	..	29th	... 22
						<hr/>	
						45·30	
						<hr/>	
						223	

I am indebted to Mr. John Garner, Water Inspector, for this table.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The sewers in Glossop are sufficient for the removal of sewage and for draining the district, the rate of flow being from a minimum flow of 1,159,660 to a maximum of 1,785,360 gallons in the 24 hours.

When one takes into account that the population is slightly over 20,000, the fact that there are only 1,285 water closets or waste water closets in the district, the sewage can be classified as weak. There is evidently infiltration into the sewers. According to the consulting Engineers responsible for the new sewage disposal scheme this takes place mainly in Old Glossop and Higher Padfield.

The sewage effluent according to the County Medical Officer is unsatisfactory and complaint has also been made by the Mersey and Irwell River Authority. For these reasons the Council have had a new sewage scheme drawn up by Messrs Brady and Partington of Chapel-en-le-frith, and the Ministry held an inquiry on May 4th, regarding this. Government grant has also been obtained from Lord St. David's Committee to carry out certain preliminary work. The present sewage disposal works consist of precipitation tanks, contact beds and land treatment. The new scheme in which some of the old material will be made use of, is to consist of storm tanks, detritus tanks, sedimentation tanks, bacteria beds and distributors and humus tanks; the total cost is estimated at £35,600 of which the amount of £23,620 is for bacteria beds and distributors alone.

The filters are of the percolating type, 88 feet in diameter and about 5 feet in depth. Distribution over the filter beds will be carried out by automatic sprinklers, the sprinklers in their turn receiving the liquid from Dosing Chambers which will automatically discharge it. The filters will be underdrained and ventilated and will have valves for shutting off the supply pipes so that cleaning can be carried out. From the filters the liquid will pass into duplicate humus tanks with total capacity of 75,625 gallons and from thence it will pass through a small roughing filter before discharge into the river.

Backing up from the river will be prevented by a valve. The material suggested for the filters is small broken stone. It is suggested that the daily inflow by preventing infiltration can be reduced to 900,000 gallons per day, estimated at 30 gallons per head per day for 20,000 persons and an extra 300,000 gallons per day for infiltration. Until this scheme is completed no complete conversion can be made to the water carriage system. The average consumption of water is estimated at 488,500 gallons per day, but in addition, water is used for trade purposes in Hadfield, which does not go into the sewers but goes down into the river.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1920 there was an increase of Scarlet Fever as compared with 1919, 60 cases being notified. 42 cases of Scarlet Fever were removed to Hospital. The cases were of an exceptionally mild type, and this made preventive measures difficult, as in some cases the disease had been overlooked until desquamation began. There were, besides the cases notified, a considerable number of persons affected by sore throat alone, and a connection was traced between some of them and notified cases. A warning notice was inserted in the local papers drawing attention to the necessity of obtaining medical advice in cases of acute sore throat. No deaths occurred.

DIPHTHERIA.—Thirteen cases were notified and there were three deaths this gives a case death rate of 23%. No cases were removed to Hospital and there was no accommodation arranged for by the local authority. This defect in the control of this serious disease has now been remedied, and an arrangement has been made with the High Peak Hospital for the removal of cases. This will be a great boon to the public. In fact, its use has already been proved this year (1921); one laryngeal case was removed, operated on promptly and life saved. A circular letter transmitted by the County Medical Officer of Health has been forwarded to each Practitioner in the district drawing attention to the high local death rate from Diphtheria and an appeal made for the early use of the serum. The public have also been appealed to through the press to obtain medical advice at once when croup or sore throat is suspected and the curative effect of the serum was pointed out. This latter step was taken after 3 deaths had occurred in one fortnight during the early part of this year.

ENTERIC FEVER.—There were 3 cases and 2 deaths. One case appeared to be contracted abroad, in one of the other cases the sanitary convenience was a pail, in the other a privy midden.

PNEUMONIA.—Eleven cases were notified and there were 11 deaths, which were Influenzal in type. The supply of suitable vaccines by the local authority in a similar manner to the Diphtheria antitoxin would tend, I think, to lower the death rate from this cause.

VITAL STATISTICS.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1920.

	Notified.	Removed to Hospital
Tuberculosis (Lung).. ...	49	11
Tuberculosis (Other forms)... ..	18	2
Smallpox	0	0
Scarlet Fever	60	42
Diphtheria	13	0
Enteric..	3	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0	0
Erysipelas	15	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0
	<hr/> 159	<hr/> 55

OTHER DISEASES.

Influenzal Pneumonia	3	0
Other Pneumonia	8	0
Malaria (contracted abroad) ..	1	0
Trench Fever (contracted abroad) ...	1	0
	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 0

The number of cases of Tuberculosis on 31st December, 1920 :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	224
Other Forms	29

Information regarding removals, however, was not available.

TABLE OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN GLOSSOP IN 1920.
(CIVILIANS ONLY).

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.
Enteric Fever	2	—
Smallpox	—	—
Measles	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	2	1
Influenza	1	2
Erysipelas	—	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	9	8
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	4	1
Cancer, malignant Disease	8	22
Rheumatic Fever	—	1
Meningitis	1	—
Organic Heart Disease	7	18
Bronchitis	12	20
Pneumonia (all forms)	8	3
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	2

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years) ...	1 ...	—
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	— ...	—
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	— ...	1
Alcoholism ...	— ...	—
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	7 ...	10
Puerperal Fever ..	— ...	2
Parturition, apart from Puerperal Fever ...	— ...	3
Congenital Debility, &c. ...	2 ...	8
Violence, apart from Suicide ...	3 ...	2
Suicide ...	3 ...	—
Other defined Diseases ...	43 ...	52
Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	1 ...	3
Special Causes :		
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	— ...	—
Poliomyelitis... ..	— ...	—
Total ...	116	160

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age :

	Males.	Females.
Legitimate ...	14 ...	13
Illegitimate ..	2 ...	1
Total ...	16	14

The Births were as follows :

	Males	Females.
Legitimate ...	223 ...	174
Illegitimate ...	8 ...	12
Total ...	231	186

Population (for Births and Deaths) ... 20,837.

OTHER DEFINED DISEASES.

Among these the principal causes of death were :—

Senile Decay and Cerebral Softening...	18
Cerebral Thrombosis and Hemorrhage, and Hemiplegia ...	17
Arterio Sclerosis ...	16
Epilepsy ...	6
Diabetes ...	4
Syphilis ...	2
Ulcer of Stomach...	1
Gastritis ...	1
Addison's Disease ...	1
Splenic Lenkaemia ..	1
Gall Stones ..	1
Senile Gangrene ...	1
Eczema ...	1

From the above tables it will be seen that there are several well defined groups which are responsible for the majority of the deaths.

Respiratory Diseases (including 17 Phthisis)...	64
Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels	58
Senile Decay and Gangrene	19
Cancer	30
Nephritis and Brights Disease	17
Congenital Debility	10

The death rates being :—

	Per Thousand	Per cent. Total Deaths
Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels	2.78	21.0
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Phthisis)	2.25	17.0
Respiratory Diseases (including Phthisis)	3.07	23.1
Cancer	1.43	10.8
Senile Decay and Gangrene	0.91	6.8
Phthisis	0.81	6.1
Nephritis and Brights Disease	0.81	6.1
Congenital Debility	0.489	3.1
Total for above conditions ...	9.5	71.6

Disease of the Heart and Blood Vessels is the greatest killer and is, to a large extent, the result of wear and tear ; as is also Senile Decay. To reduce our death rate, the factors governing this wearing down of the bodily constitution require to be studied, and the necessary measures to prevent it, sought. Among these factors, however, we can place overstrain, intemperance (both in eating and drinking), hereditary causes, and the after effects of other Diseases, viz. : Influenza, other Infectious Diseases, Syphilis and Rheumatism. This is, however, a matter that should be taken up by the Medical Research Committee. There can be no question that improved conditions of work, and the abolition of the half-time system will diminish the death rate from this cause. Among school children one sees the beginnings of these conditions.

Regarding Respiratory Disease under the heading, "Aerial Sanitation," I deal with some of the factors bearing on Respiratory Diseases. Cancer still baffles us ; we should, however, guard against all forms of chronic irritation, whether caused by such agencies as rough teeth, the pressure of corsets, improperly masticated food, the frequent swallowing of rough seeded fruits, and perhaps, also constipation. Bacilli from beetles and cockroaches are said to have caused Cancer in rats, through the agency of food polluted by their excrement. Women are also more affected ; in Glossop, last year, 22 women died from this cause, as compared with 8 men.

In addition to the notification of deaths registered, there are two other returns that would be of great value to the Medical Officer of Health : (1)—The weekly returns of inability to work under the "National Health Insurance Scheme" ; (2)—The causes of absence of children from school. Causes of disability, as well as death, are important to the Medical Officer.

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, and ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY during the Year 1920.

(Provisional figures. Provisional populations estimated to the middle of 1920 have been used for the purposes of this Table. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

	BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULA- TION.	ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION									RATE PER 1000 BIRTHS		Percentage of uncertified causes of Death.
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Smallpox	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping- cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 yrs)	Total Deaths (under 1 yr)	
England and Wales	25.4	12.4	0.01	0.00	0.19	0.04	0.11	0.15	0.28	0.48	8.3	80	1.2
96 Great Towns, including London (Census Populations exceeding 50,000)	26.2	12.5	0.01	0.00	0.22	0.04	0.14	0.16	0.31	0.43	10.4	85	0.7
148 Smaller Towns (Census Popula- tions 20,000—50,000)	24.9	11.3	0.02	0.00	0.19	0.03	0.10	0.14	0.27	0.38	7.8	80	1.5
London	26.5	12.4	0.01	0.00	0.22	0.05	0.17	0.22	0.30	0.47	9.5	75	0.2
Glossop	20.01	13.24	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.24	2.8	64	2.5

STATISTICS FOR 1920 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

						Birth Rate	Death Rate	Zymotic Death Rate	Death Rate from Enteric and Diarrhoeal Diseases	Phthisis Death Rate	Respiratory Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1918—Glossop	...	...	...	...	...	13.02	16.69	.70	.27	1.78	2.80	66.6
Average, Urban District of Derbyshire	...	...	...	...	...	20.13	16.94	.89	.21	.97	3.0	94.9
1919—Glossop	...	...	...	...	...	15.37	13.92	.14	.10	.78	2.44	93.4
Average, Urban District of Derbyshire	...	...	...	...	...	20.38	12.66	.42	.15	.68	2.47	97.5
1920—Glossop	...	...	...	...	...	20.01	13.24	.28	.14	.81	2.25	64.75
Average, Urban District of Derbyshire	...	...	...	...	...	26.60	11.96	.79	.15	.62	2.37	84.0

Marriages in Glossop in 1920 ... 233;
Marriage rate in Glossop in 1920... 11.16 per thousand.

HOUSING.

Number of houses (all classes)	5464
Number of working-class houses	4939
Number of houses with one bedroom	208
Number of houses with two bedrooms	3308
Number of back to back houses	334
Number of houses with more than two occupants per room (including scullery, kitchen and parlour)	29
Number of new houses erected in 1920	0
Number of houses in progress of building in 1920 (under Borough Scheme)... ..	48
Sanitary conveniences attached to houses :	
Number of pails	2513
Number of water-closets	804
Number of waste water-closets	481
Number of privy middens... ..	84
Conveniences for refuse disposal :	
Houses with dust-bins	2578
Houses with ashpits..	2864
(about 50% of which are covered).	

Backyards.—No accurate numerical details are available. The majority of the backyards are the common backyard type and are unpaved.

Regarding the information as to the fitness of houses, &c., owing to my short time in office, I cannot give detailed statements. The information above, and that in the appendices, gives precise information on certain matters.

The chief defects are general dilapidation, dampness, shortness of bedroom accommodation, unpaved backyards, and the type of sanitary convenience. The most noticeable features are the large number of houses with only two bedrooms, the large number on the conservancy system, and the large number with ashpits. Two bedrooms are not enough ; for proper air-space and for proper separation of the sexes, the number should be three.

The present housing scheme for the Borough allows for the building of 144 houses ; I do not consider this an over-estimate, for, in addition to the back to back houses, there are other houses in the Borough which may require demolition, or which are not reasonably fit for human habitation ; the number of these on our books at present is 6. The complete inspection of all the houses in the district has not been finished, so that there may be more than this number.

THE HOUSING SCHEME.

Under the Glossop housing scheme, 144 houses are to be built at Sheffield Road, Simmondley Lane and Newshaw Lane.

Sheffield Road area ($3\frac{1}{2}$ acres), 44 houses ;

Newshaw Lane area (5.371 acres), 50 houses ;

Simmondley Lane area (4.771 acres) 50 houses ;

Garden space round each house, about $1/18$ -acre.

48 houses ("A" type) are being erected, and as I write 9 are occupied. Each house has a water-closet, bath, hot and cold water, copper, electricity and gas; there is also a garden attached, so that each house-holder can have some space for the children to play, and also where vegetables can be grown. The 3 bedrooms which each house has will also be a decided improvement on the usual number for the Borough (2).

Sufficient accommodation for decency, sufficient air space, facilities for growing green vegetables, ground for the children to play on, and, I shall add, abolition of smoke production, are the chief necessities of a modern housing scheme.

APPENDICES.—HOUSING CONDITIONS. STATISTICS.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1920.

GENERAL.

1.—Estimated Population	...	...	...	20,837
2.—General death rate	...	...	...	13·24
3.—Death rate from Tuberculosis	...	...	...	·81
4.—Infantile Mortality	...	...	...	64·75
5.—Number of Dwelling-houses of all classes	...	...	...	5,464
6.—Number of working-class Dwelling-houses	...	...	...	4,939
7.—Number of new working-class houses erected	...	...	...	0

UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

1. INSPECTION :—

Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	3,674
Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 ...	112
Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	0
Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be, in all respects, reasonably fit for human habitation	34

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	28
--	----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS :—

(a)—Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919 :

(i).—Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	0
(ii).—Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :					
(a)—By owners	...	...	...	...	0
(b)—By local authority in default of owners	..	...	...	...	0
(iii).—Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative, in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close					0
(b)—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :					
(i).—Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...				6
(ii).—Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :					
(a)—By owners	...	...	...	...	0
(b)—By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	0
(c)—Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909 :					
(i).—Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders (inspected in 1919)	...	...			6
(ii).—Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing Orders were made (in 1920)	...	...	...	...	6
(iii).—Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	0
(iv).—Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	6
(v).—Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	0

3. UNHEALTHY AREAS :—

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to improvement Schemes under (a) Part 1. or (b) Part 2. of the Act of 1890.

- * (1) Name of area Milltown, Crosscliffe (part) Wellgate, Woolley Bridge ;
- (2) Acreage $7\frac{7}{8}$ of Acre ;
- (3) Number of working-class houses in Area 46 ;
- (4) Number of working-class persons to be displaced, approximately 207.

(*) In "Survey of Housing Needs," January 15th, 1921.

Number of houses not complying with the building bye-laws erected with consent of Local Authority under Section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919... 0

Staff engaged on housing work with, briefly, the duties of each officer : Medical Officer of Health ; Chief Sanitary Inspector (as Housing Inspector) ; Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

The above figures will give a fair idea of the housing situation in the Borough.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

Births Notified	...	...	...	...	...	417
Males	...	...	...	...	...	239
Females	...	...	...	...	...	178
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	15
Opthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	2
Died within three days	...	...	...	...	...	2
Attended by Medical Practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	23
Attended by Midwives only	..	...	...	...	...	409
First visits paid to notified Cases	...	...	...	...	...	415
Breast fed at birth	...	...	...	...	...	330
Bottle fed at birth...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Breast and Bottle fed at birth	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spoon fed	...	..	...	...	...	0
Number of revisits paid	...	...	...	...	...	772
Casual visits	...	..	...	...	..	46
						<hr/>
Total number of visits paid	...	...	...	...	...	1323
Visits paid to Centre Children	...	...	...	...	...	90

INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.

Number of new members admitted	...	...	...	331
„ Previously on books	...	...	...	0
				<hr/>
Total number on books	...	...	...	331
Total attendance during the year	...	...	...	1265
„ weighings	„	„	...	1002
Number of Children attending under 1 year	...	...	...	268
„ „ „ „ over 1 „	...	...	...	63
„ „ „ granted milk	...	...	...	4
„ „ Mothers „ „	...	...	...	10
„ „ New Children seen by Doctor	...	...	...	263
„ „ examinations by Doctor	...	...	...	270
„ „ Children with defects	..	...	...	186
„ „ healthy Children seen	...	...	...	77
„ „ Children referred for treatment to	...	...	...	94
„ „ „ own Doctor	...	...	...	94
„ „ Children referred to Tuberculosis	...	...	...	7
„ „ „ Dispensary	...	...	...	7
Total number of defects found	...	...	...	240

NATURE OF DEFECTS.

Paralysis of Arm	...	...	...	...	1
Blepharitis	...	...	...	...	6
Phimosis	...	...	...	...	20
Umbilical Hernia	...	...	...	...	15
Malnutrition	...	...	...	...	36
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	20
Enlarged Liver	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets	...	...	...	...	20
Sores	...	...	...	...	12
Scabies	...	...	...	...	8
Enlarged glands	...	...	...	...	8
Indigestion	...	...	...	...	10
Purulent Otitis	...	...	...	...	4
Tongue Tied	...	...	...	...	8
Threatened Convulsions	...	...	...	...	1
Constipation	...	...	...	...	10
Quinsy	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	15
Ringworm	...	...	...	...	3
Hydrocœle	...	...	...	...	3
Thrush	...	...	...	...	3
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	10
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	6
Eczema	...	...	...	...	4
Adenoids	...	...	...	...	7
Nasal Catarrh	...	...	...	...	8
Ulcer	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	4

PARTINGTON MATERNITY AND CONVALESCENT HOME.

Number of Maternity cases, 1920	...	...	12
Live Births	...	...	11
Stillbirths	...	...	1
Infants died	...	...	1

THE SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.—This is carried out by the County Council.

EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.—I append tables bearing upon the work carried out during the year. It will be seen that the Infantile Mortality rate is 64.75 which is second among the towns in the County with a population over 16,000. This rate is also lower than that for the County generally, the rate for England and Wales for 1920 being 80. The opening of the new Centre and increased visiting no doubt has contributed to bring about this result. It must be remembered, however, that climatic conditions were favourable for a low infantile mortality owing to absence of extreme heat. Great summer heat runs up the diarrhœa mortality and this would be particularly liable to affect a town like Glossop with so many pail closets. Regarding the work of the Centre its usefulness is at once apparent

if one studies the nature of the defects found. Out of 263 different children medically examined 186 had defects (70.7%). The number of defects found was 240.

Among the most common defects were : Malnutrition, 36 ; Tuberculosis, or suspected Tuberculosis, 20 ; Rickets, 20 ; Phymosis, 20 ; Bronchitis, 15. A large number had intestinal disorders : Indigestion, Constipation, Diarrhoea. A special following up card is made up in each case and care is taken to see that medical advice has been obtained. The Medical Officer in all his consultations with the mother gives advice regarding diet and general care.

Special attention is given to the necessity of a diet containing vitamins both for nursing mothers and for children fed otherwise than on the breast. No children lost sight during the year as a result of Ophthalmia. Three children under one year died without any medical certificate of death and without an inquest. I am of opinion that in every case of death of a child under one year if no medical certificate is given, an inquest should be held and medical opinion be obtained as to the cause of death. In cases of stillbirth, medical opinion should be necessary also. Visits were paid and inquiries made in the case of death of the child or stillbirth, or in case of death of the mother. I trust in later reports to go more intimately into this matter and information is being filed for that purpose. I desire to congratulate Miss F. Williams, Nurse Superintendent of the Centre, on the capable and zealous manner in which she discharged her duties.

Births registered :

Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	397
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	20
						<hr/>
Total						417
Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	417
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	15
						<hr/>
Total						432
Number by Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	409
Panel Doctors	...	...	...	...	...	23

Infant deaths :

Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	24
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	3
						<hr/>
Total						27

Death rate per thousand :

Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	60.45
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	150
						<hr/>
Total						64.75

HEALTH VISITORS WORK.

	Visits	Total
To expectant mothers ...	0	0
Infants under one year ...	415	1233
To children 1 to 5 years ...	90	
Total visits ...	<hr/> 1323	

VISITS TO INFECTIOUS CASES.

	Cases Notified	Visited	Nursed	Hospital
Opthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	1	0	0
Puerperal Fever ...	0	0	0	0
Measles ...	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough ...	0	0	0	0
Epidemic Diarrhœa ...	0	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis ...	0	0	0	0

Accommodation in Homes and Hospitals for :—

Complicated Maternity cases :

By Local Authority—at Partington Home by arrangement with that Voluntary Institution.

By Voluntary Agency—St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.

Ordinary Maternity cases :

By Local Authority—at Partington Home by arrangement with that Voluntary Institution.

By Voluntary Agency.

Children up to 5 years :

By Local Authority—Partington Home (up to 1 year) by arrangement with Local Authority.

By Voluntary Agency—Wood's Hospital.

Convalescent Maternity cases and Convalescent children :

By Local Authority—By special arrangement by Local Authority with the Partington Home (Voluntary Institution).

By Voluntary Agency.

Children by widowed, deserted and unmarried mothers :

By Local Authority—By the Board of Guardians at Shire View House.

By Voluntary Agency.

Unmarried mothers with their children :

By Local Authority—By the Board of Guardians at Shire View House, or in the case of the 1st illegitimate child at Partington Home.

By Voluntary Agency.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING 1920.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks		3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total under 1 year
					4 weeks	to 3 months				
Whooping-cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ...	4	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	6
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformation...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Premature Birth ...	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	3
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	...	...	8
Congenital Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases:										
Umbilical Hemorrhage	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Gastric Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Epilepsy	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Totals	6	3	1	3	13	2	7	2	...	24

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

WOOD'S HOSPITAL (VOLUNTARY ENDOWED HOSPITAL.).

TYPE : General Medical & Surgical.

BEDS : Males, 8 ; Females, 8.

Children are admitted, and school children were operated on during the year (see school report).

Number of in-patients during 1920 : Males, 28 ; Females, 56.

Twenty nine children were operated on for enlarged tonsils & adenoids ; they remained in Hospital several days.

PARTINGTON HOME (VOLUNTARY ENDOWED HOSPITAL).

BEDS : Convalescent (women) 5 ; Maternity 7 ; Isolation room 1 ; Infants 2 ;

Number of in-patients during 1920. Maternity cases, 12 ; Live births, 11 ; Still births, 1 ; Infants died 1 ;

A grant is obtained from the Ministry of Health for Maternity cases, and for infants treated. The Hospital was formerly for convalescent cases only, but from April, 1920, Maternity cases and Infant cases have been taken in under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme. The Home is also the Headquarters of the Queen's Nurses who live there.

THE UNION INFIRMARY.

BEDS : Males, 16 ; Females, 16 ; Lying-in beds, 2.

(Beds for children are included in the figures for males & females).

This Hospital was full to overflowing during 1920 and additional beds had to be arranged for, in the adjoining Institution.

Accommodation is also provided for Lunatics, &c., as follows :

At the Infirmary—

Lunatics (certified under the Lunacy

Act	1	...	6
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	---

Mentally Defective persons	1	...	0
----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	---

At Mickleover (chargeable to Glossop

Union)	17	...	13
--------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	----

At Stoke Park.	1	...	3
----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	---

(a girl under 16 years).

GAMESLEY ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

(under the Borough of Glossop Sanitary Authority).

					Males		Females
--	--	--	--	--	-------	--	---------

BEDS :

Scarlet Fever	6	...	6
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	---

Smallpox	5	...	5
----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	---

Treated during the year for Scarlet

Fever.	21	...	21
--------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	----

It has been decided to abolish the treatment of Typhoid Fever cases in the beds (4) attached to the administration block, and thereby have the administration building separate from the wards for patients ; the accommodation will be provided for the Master and Matron and a separate sitting-room will be provided for the Nurses. It has also been decided to have a permanent fully trained Nurse in place of temporary assistance. The Hospital requires many other improvements to bring it up to date, particularly a Steam Disinfector. Owing to the Ministry of Health Economy Circular, it is hopeless bringing forward these matters at present. Accommodation for Diphtheria has now been provided for at the High Peak Hospital, Chinley.

OUTDOOR AND INDOOR RELIEF.

The amount of outdoor relief during 1920, was :—

In money	...	...	£1387 11 0
In kind	...	...	£145 0 5

Average number in receipt of outdoor relief 64.

The amount of outdoor relief was (for the entire Union). :—

In Money	...	£1930
----------	-----	-------

Average number in receipt of outdoor relief :—

Males, 22 ; Females, 24 ; Children, 6.

On December 31st, those in the Institution who were residents of the Borough was 54, from other Parishes 2.

VACCINATION.

The number of births in the Borough during the year was 417, in the Rural District 57 ; total 474. The total number of exemptions given to conscientious objectors was 355. The number of successful vaccinations was 65. Separate figures are not available for the Borough and Rural District. The percentage vaccinated therefore for both the Borough and Rural District was from the above figures 13·7. This means that about 86·3% of the infants in the District are unprotected against Smallpox ; a continuance of this state of affairs means no protection by vaccination for the vast bulk of the population ; this is very serious. I therefore suggest that the most energetic action should be taken to combat this tendency. The success of vaccination as a preventive measure is beyond question, the State should therefore insist on a proper safeguard for the public by making vaccination compulsory.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises.				Number of		Number of	
				Inspections		written notices	
Factories	...	...	62	...	153	...	2
Workshops	...	...	74	}	324	...	5
Bakeries	...	...	61				
Total	..		197		477		7

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

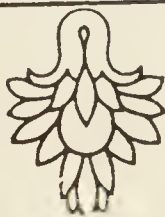
Particulars.	Number of Defects Found.	Number of Defects Remedied.
Want of cleanliness	3	3
Sanitary accommodation unsuitable or defective	2	2
Sanitary accommodation not separate for sexes	1	1
Drain opening in Bakehouses ...	1	1
Total	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Total number on register (including 61 Bakehouses) 135

OTHER MATTERS.

New Workshops and Factories...	3
Matters notified by H.M. Inspector, as remediable under the Public Health Acts ...	1
Underground Bakehouses in use at the end of the year	6
Homework	0



THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Nuisances

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1920.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, and Burgesses of the
Borough of Glossop.*

MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In placing before you, this, my forty-second Annual Report, I do not purpose this year to make many comments, as no doubt your new Medical Officer of Health will take the opportunity of his first report to deal with all parts of the Health work in this Borough. Still, I should like you to realise, that there has been, and still is, great difficulty in getting any work done of a structural nature. The cost of such work under present conditions makes it almost prohibitive. Owing to this, a large amount of repairs and of improvements have had to be held over until more normal conditions prevail. However, the most pressing of the insanitary conditions have been dealt with, as far as was possible, and every attention has been given to anything liable to cause a danger to the Public Health of the Borough.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year there has been notified to the Department the following, :—

	All Saints'	St. James'	Hadfield	Total	Last Yr.
Small Pox	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	27	19	14	60	6
Diphtheria	5	6	2	13	2
Enteric Fever	1	0	2	3	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	3	6	5	14	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	0	0	1	1
Malaria and Trench Fever	1	0	1	2	12
Influenzal Pneumonia	0	0	3	3	25
Pneumonia	2	5	2	9	6
Total	40	36	29	105	56
Removed to Hospital (Scarlet Fever)	21	15	6	42	4

Also, one case of Diphtheria was removed to Manchester and Tracheotomy performed to save the patient's life. The houses needing it were disinfected, as instructed by the Medical Officer of Health.

THE MILK SUPPLY.

During the year, 53 samples of Milk have been taken for analysis. Of these, one was broken in transit and 12 were reported to be below the 3% standard of Milk-fats. The average of all the samples gave 3·108 of Milk-fats. The best sample gave 4·59, and the worst gave 0·18, being Machine Separated Milk. The Committee ordered five prosecutions, the result of which was that one person was fined £27 12s. 0d. Three cases were dismissed and one case was withdrawn. In addition to the above, 57 samples of Milk (mostly informally taken) have been tested by the 'Gerber' test; the lowest sample gave 2·8 and the highest gave 5·1 of Milk-fats. Also 7 samples of Butter and one sample of Margarine were obtained and sent for analysis during the year. All these, with the exception of one sample of Butter, which had been obtained informally, were reported to be genuine. The exception was reported to be Margarine. It had been sold by a Farmer to one of his customers as Butter, but, being obtained unofficially, no prosecution could be made.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

During the year 126 inspections of Cowhouses, 48 inspections of Dairies and 13 inspections of Milkshops were made. 63 notices were served, but very few structural defects have been remedied. 49 of the notices served were for defective Cowhouses, and 14 were for defective Dairies; most of the notices were for structural alterations.

SCAVENGING.

The system for removing house refuse and excreta in the Borough of Glossop is a voluntary one. No change in the method has taken place during the year. To put this work on modern lines, as in other towns, means that the whole cost of the work would have to be borne by the rates. There are 1719 ashbins in use in the Borough; 104 more than last year. The Ashbins were difficult to obtain, but are now cheaper and easily obtained, and I hope in the near future to cause all open ashpits to be disused and Ashbins provided instead, throughout the whole of the Borough. There is a considerable loss on the Scavenging work owing to the increased cost of labour and materials.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are 27 registered or licenced Slaughterhouses in the Borough distributed in all parts of it; 412 inspections were made during the year and 2 Notices served and complied with for defects found. Bones, fats and offal are kept too long on the premises and more cleanliness of walls when soiled during the process of slaughter of animals is desirable,

MEAT INSPECTION.

Your Meat Inspector reports, that he has, during the year, condemned as unfit for human food and seen destroyed :—

Of Cattle : 11 whole carcasses, 2 Forequarters, 23 sets of Lungs and 11 Livers for Tuberculosis ; also 4 Livers for Hydatid Cysts.

Of Pigs : Three heads and four plucks for Tuberculosis.

For decomposition and other conditions :—

130 lbs. of Frozen Beef ;
 13 Cans of Cooked Beef, Mutton or Tongue ;
 1 Tin of Pineapple ;
 60 Rabbits ;
 28 lbs. of kippered Herrings ;
 67 lbs. of Bacon or Ham ;
 23 lbs. of Boiled Ham ;
 1 lot of Tripe offal and two Tripe Udders ;
 25 lbs. of Prunes and other Fruits, for mouldiness.

OTHER FOODS.

To places where such foods as Sausages, Blood puddings, Brawn, Faggots or “ Yorkshire ducks ” were being prepared, 243 visits were made during the year.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 61 of these on the Register. During the year 45 visits were made, all the defects found have been remedied.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are 13 such places on the Register. 3 are not in use. Of those in use, 1 is a sulphate plant ; at another, Size and Soap are made. The others are connected with the preparation of Tripe and offal, for food. During the year 65 visits were made. Several Notices for Limewashing were served and complied with.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

During the year, one firm has abated a bad nuisance from one of their chimneys by fixing “ Triumph ” Automatic Stokers on their Furnaces. Other firms have been written to and have promised amendment in the stoking of their Furnaces.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The number of Factories on the Register is 62, and Workshops is 74. They include 1 Factory-Laundry, and 1 Hand-Laundry. 153 inspections of Factories and 279 inspections of Workshops were made during the year. Seven Notices were given and the defects are now remedied.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

Only work that was absolutely necessary could be done this year owing to the adverse conditions prevailing. By the courtesy of Mr. Haynes, your Surveyor, I have been furnished with the following details :—

8 old houses at Charlestown Road and 5 at Slanting Row, Crosscliffe, have had the drains connected with the main sewerage system during the year. An extension has been made to the main Sewer at Hollincross Lane. 8 pail closets have been substituted by 10 water closets and 13 new fresh water closets have been erected and fixed during the year. Also 2 urinals at Turn Lee Mills.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Number of Inspections made by the Inspector and his							
Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	...	13688
Statutory Notices	...	...	..	...	...	...	11
Informal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	1429

NUISANCES, ACTION TAKEN, AND RESULTS.

			Informal notices served by the Sanitary Inspector.		Legal notices served by the Authority		Nuisances Abated.		In hand.
<i>Dwelling-houses :</i>									
Repaired	...	..	20	...	0	...	20	...	0
Closed as unfit for habi- tation	...	...	6	...	0	...	0	...	6
Disinfected (Rooms)	..		273	...	0	...	273	...	0
<i>Drainage :</i>									
No disconnection of waste pipe	...	...	1	...	0	...	1	...	0
Defective traps, inlets and drains.	...	...	30	...	2	...	29	...	3
Drains obstructed	..		32	...	0	...	30	...	2
<i>Closets and Ashpits :</i>									
Insanitary privies and ashpits	...	...	333	...	1	...	321	...	13
Insufficient accommoda- tion	...	...	5	...	1	...	4	...	2
Conversion of pail closets			11	...	0	...	11	...	0
Conversion of privies into w.c.'s	...	...	0	...	2	...	2	...	0
Defective w.c's.	...		19	...	0	...	19	...	0
<i>Other Defects :</i>									
Surface of courts and yards	...	...	0	...	1	...	1	...	0
Eaves, spouts, and downspouts	...		0	...	2	...	2	...	0
Urinals defective	...		1	...	0	...	1	...	0
Water Supply	...	...	2	...	0	...	1	...	1
Offensive accumulations	686	...		...	0	...	680	...	6

	Informal notices served by the Sanitary Inspector.	Legal notices served by the Authority.	Nuisances Abated.	In hand.
Animals improperly kept	0	0	0	0
Pig sties	1	0	1	0
Smoke Nuisances	5	1	6	0
Overcrowding	0	0	0	0
Foul condition of houses	2	0	2	0
Nuisances not specified above	2	1	3	0
Totals	1429	11	1407	33

The following new buildings have been erected during the year :—

Ladies Public conveniences at Town Hall Buildings.
 Three Storey extension at Shepley Mill, Glossop ;
 A Cotton Store at Shepley Mill, Glossop ;
 A Cinema Theatre at High Street West, Glossop ;
 A Mercerising House at Dinting Printworks ;
 A House at Hadfield Road, Hadfield ;
 An Office at Surrey Street, Glossop ;
 A Cowshed and Hayloft at Lees Hall Farm, Glossop ;
 A Lairage for Cattle at Station Road, Hadfield ;
 A Motor Garage at Talbot Road, Glossop ;
 A Washhouse at Talbot Street, Glossop ;

The following alterations and additions to buildings have been made, three to Public Houses, three to Garages, one each to Bank property, Shop premises and a Rectory. The results of the work done by the Health Department are to my mind fairly satisfactory unto the prevailing adverse conditions.

I am,

My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL DANE,

*Certificated Inspector.
 Assoc. Royal Sanitary Institute.*

Town Hall, Glossop.

March 30th, 1921.

